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The longicorn beetle tribe Cerambycini Latreille, 1802 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) in the fauna of Asia. 3. A new or little-known species of the genus *Elydnus* Pascoe, 1869

Жуки-дровосеки трибы Cerambycini Latreille, 1802 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) фауны Азии. 3. Новый и малоизвестные виды рода *Elydnus* Pascoe, 1869

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KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycini, *Elydnus*, new or little-known species, Western Malaysia, Vietnam.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycini, *Elydnus*, новый и малоизвестные виды, Западная Малайзия, Вьетнам.

ABSTRACT. A new species, *Elydnus aurivilliusi* Miroshnikov et Tichý, **sp.n.**, is described from Western Malaysia. Previously unknown records of *E. tatianae* Miroshnikov, 2017 and *E. vitalii* Miroshnikov, 2017 from northern Vietnam are presented.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Описан новый вид *Elydnus aurivilliusi* Miroshnikov et Tichý, **sp.n.** из Западной Малайзии. Приведены ранее неизвестные находки *E. tatianae* Miroshnikov, 2017 и *E.vitalii* Miroshnikov, 2017 в северном Вьетнаме.

Introduction

A review of the previously taxonomically confused Oriental genus *Elydnus* Pascoe, 1869, was published recently, in which five species were considered, including three new [Miroshnikov, 2017].

This paper describes another new species from Western Malaysia, the only specimen of which was discovered by the second author in 2017 in the Swedish Museum of Natural History, as well as provides new records of *E. tatianae* Miroshnikov, 2017 and *E. vitalii* Miroshnikov, 2017, both from northern Vietnam, thus extending their distribution areas to this or that degree.

The material treated in this work belongs to the following institutional and private collections: NHRS — Swedish Museum of Natural History (Stockholm, Sweden); cTT — collection of Tomáš Tichý (Opava, Czech Republic).

Elydnus aurivilliusi Miroshnikov et Tichý, **sp.n.**
Figs 1, 5, 8, 11, 15, 18–19

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (NHRS), "West Malaysia: Pahang: Bukit Fraser: GPS: 3.43N, 101.44E: 4020 feet: 14–17 III 1997: Hand collected: Bert Viklund leg.", "NHRS–JLKB 000027458".

DIAGNOSIS. Based on male characters, this new species seems to be especially similar to *E. amictus* Pascoe, 1869, *E. barclayi* Miroshnikov, 2017 and *E. rufulus* Holzschuh, 2016, but differs very clearly from these taxa by the peculiar, generally brighter coloration of the setation, as in Fig. 1 (cf. see Figs 2–4); the more strongly longitudinal both the pronotum and the elytra, as in Figs 1, 5 (cf. see Figs 2–4, 6–7); the somewhat singular sculpture and partly denser recumbent setation of the pronotum, as in Fig. 5 (cf. see Figs 6–7); the generally peculiar area at the bases of antennomeres 4 and 5, including sculpture, and in particular the more strongly developed area at antennomere 4, as in Fig. 19; the claviform profemora, as in Fig. 8 (cf. see Figs 9–10); it differs as well, at least from the former two species, by the distinctive structure of the tegmen and tergite 8, as in Figs 11, 15 (cf. see Figs 12–14, 16–17).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Body length 29.8 mm (see also Remarks), humeral width 6.8 mm. Coloration of integument mainly combines reddish-brown and dark reddish-brown tones; eyes, partly mandibles, almost entirely pronotum and meso- and metasterna, basal part of profemora, very apex of metatibia, almost completely metatarsi black.

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Figs 1–10. *Elydnus* spp., males: 1, 5, 8 — *E. aurivilliusi* **sp. n.**; 2, 6, 9 — *E. amictus* Pascoe, 1869; 3, 7, 10 — *E. barclayi* Miroshnikov, 2017; 4 — *E. rufulus* Holzschuh, 2016; 1–8 — holotypes; 9 — from Philippines; 10 — paratype; 1–4 — habitus, dorsal view; 5–7 — pronotum; 8–10 — profemora.

Head with well-developed antennal tubercles; with a sharp median groove between bases of antennae, eyes partly and on vertex; eyes moderately convex; longitudinal diameter of lower lobe of eye 1.25 times as long as genae; submentum only 2.68 times as wide as long, with a heterogeneous, coarse and rough, in places small puncturation; antennae much longer than body, reaching beyond apex of elytra by basal part of antennomere 8; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 32 : 6 : 30 : 29 : 41 : 60 : 68 : 70 : 66 : 71 : 81; antennomere 1 with a clear, heterogeneous, partly somewhat rough, dense puncturation; antennomere 2 distinctly transverse; antennomeres 4 and 5 each with a peculiar area at base, this being characteristic of the genus and showing a moderately rough sculpture and very clear numerous pores, as in Fig. 19.

Pronotum clearly longitudinal, 1.2 times as long as width; base 1.14 times as wide as apex; with a very sharp constriction near apex; on disk with very coarse folds, like in the species compared, namely, with two longitudinal, long, symmetrical folds in the middle and irregular, partly sinuous and clearly transverse, in places symmetrical folds, as in Fig. 5, thereby on longitudinal ones with heterogeneous, mainly coarse, but not too deep, partly confluent punctures.

Scutellum narrowed towards apex, triangular, rounded apically. Elytra about parallel-sided, 2.85 times as long as humeral width; with a very small dense puncturation; apical external angle obtuse, sutural angle with a small, but clear denticle.

Prosternum with a very well-expressed transverse groove in front of middle, with transverse, mainly coarse folds, more sharp between base of prosternal process and transverse groove; prosternal process with a very strong apical tubercle; mesosternal process without tubercle dorsally, between coxae distinctly wider than prosternal process; mesosternum partly, metasternum and sternites with a small dense puncturation; metasternum with a sharp median groove; last (visible) sternite at apex with a very clear broad emargination; last (visible) tergite rounded apically.

Legs moderately long; profemora claviform, as in Fig. 8 (this being uncharacteristic of the genus), meso- and metafemora thickened, but not claviform; metatibia at anterior margin clearly concave; tarsomere 1 very clearly shorter than tarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Recumbent setation on head dorsally, pronotum almost entirely, elytra partly, antennae and legs red tones, on venter mainly greyish; setation of pronotum forming a pattern, as in Fig. 5; red setae on elytra combined with brown and dark brown setae and generally forming an iridescent pattern characteristic of the genus, as in Fig. 1; head, pronotum on disk and laterally, metasternum, partly abdomen, including at apex, legs mainly on trochanters and coxae with more or less long, erect, partly suberect, sparse or individual, thin setae; erect setation of antennae heterogeneous, almost same as in other representatives of the genus: antennomeres 1–8, except for base of antennomeres 4 and 5, predominantly on inner and, partly, venral sides with numerous, short, erect, somewhat oblique, thin setae in the form of a sparse gentle brush, thereby antennomeres 2–10 at apex with individual, long, thin setae directed towards apex of antennae and individual, long, erect setae in apical part ventrally; peculiar area in basal part of antennomeres 4 and 5 partly with sparse erect setae, as Fig. 19.

Genitalia as in Figs 11, 15, 18.

ETYMOLOGY. This new species is dedicated to the memory of Per Olof Christopher Aurivillius (1843–1928), the famous Swedish entomologist who made invaluable contributions to the knowledge of longicorn beetles. He was the director of the Natural History Museum in Stockholm and, for a long time, the secretary of the Royal Swedish Academy of Science.

DISTRIBUTION. Western Malaysia.

REMARKS. In October 2016, the first author received from one of the collectors of Oriental cerambycids a picture of a male of what seems to represent this new species which stemmed, like the holotype, from Western Malaysia. However, unfortunately the beetle itself has never been received for study, because, according to the collector, it was lost. Based on the picture (with a scale), the length of this male's body was about 34 mm and its appearance was very similar to the holotype. Besides this, the claviform profemora are clearly visible on the photograph.

Elydnus tatianae Miroshnikov, 2017
Fig. 20.

Elydnus tatianae Miroshnikov, 2017: 184. Type locality: Vietnam, Thua Thien-Hue Prov., Bach Ma Mt., 1400 m, 16°11′N / 107°51′E (according to the original description and the label of the holotype).

MATERIAL. 1♂ (cTT), "Vietnam, Lao Cai [Province], ?Sapa, Jul. 2015 [local collector]".

REMARKS. Until now, this species has only been known from the Thua Thien-Hue and Quang Nam provinces.

Based on the material studied, *E. tatianae* is being recorded here from the Lao Cai Province for the first time, thus very significantly extending its distribution area.

Elydnus vitalii Miroshnikov, 2017
Fig. 21.

Elydnus vitalii Miroshnikov, 2017: 189. Type locality: Vietnam, Quang Ngai Prov., Bato Mt. (according to the original description and the label of the holotype).

MATERIAL. 1♂ (cTT), "Vietnam, Vinh Phuc [Province], Tam Dao, 1000 m, Tam Dao NP, 21.5.2014 [local collector]".

REMARKS. Until now, this species has only been known from the Quang Ngai and Ha Tinh provinces.

Based on the material studied, *E. vitalii* is being recorded here from the Vinh Phuc Province for the first time, thus significantly extending its distribution area.

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Рис. 1–10. *Elydnus* spp., самцы : 1, 5, 8 — *E. aurivilliusi* **sp. n.**; 2, 6, 9 — *E. amictus* Pascoe, 1869; 3, 7, 10 — *E. barclayi* Miroshnikov, 2017; 4 — *E. rufulus* Holzschuh, 2016; 1–8 — голотипы; 9 — с Филиппин; 10 — паратип; 1–4 — внешний вид сверху; 5–7 — переднеспинка; 8–10 — переднее бедро.



Figs 11–21. *Elydnus* spp., males (except for Fig. 20): 11, 15, 18–19 — *E. aurivilliusi* **sp. n.**; 12–13, 16 — *E. amictus* Pascoe, 1869; 14, 17 — *E. barclayi* Miroshnikov, 2017; 20 — *E. tatianae* Miroshnikov, 2017 (from Lao Cai Province, Vietnam), female; 21 — *E. vitalii* Miroshnikov, 2017 (from Vinh Phuc Province); 11–12, 14–19 — holotypes; 13 — from Brunei; 11 — tegmen; 12–14 — apical part of tegmen; 15–17 — apical part of tergite 8; 18 — apical part of penis; 19 — antennomere 4 and basal part of antennomere 5; 20–21 — pronotum.

Рис. 11–21. *Elydnus* spp., самцы (кроме рис. 20): 11, 15, 18–19 — *E. aurivilliusi* **sp. n.**; 12–13, 16 — *E. amictus* Pascoe, 1869; 14, 17 — *E. barclayi* Miroshnikov, 2017; 20 — *E. tatianae* Miroshnikov, 2017 (из провинции Лаокай, Вьетнам), самка; 21 — *E. vitalii* Miroshnikov, 2017 (из провинции Виньфук, Вьетнам); 11–12, 14–19 — голотипы; 13 — из Брунея; 11 — тегмен; 12–14 — вершинная часть тегмена; 15–17 — вершинная часть 8-го тергита; 18 — вершинная часть пениса; 19 — 4-й членик и основная часть 5-го членика усиков; 20–21 — переднеспинка.